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(54) **SPRINKLER CONTROL SYSTEM**

USPC ..... 700/20, 284  
See application file for complete search history.

(71) Applicant: **TechnologyWest, LLC**, Sandy, UT (US)

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(72) Inventors: **Aaron G. Schoenberg**, Sandy, UT (US); **Alexander S. Whitelock**, West Jordan, UT (US)

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(73) Assignee: **Technology West, LLC**, Sandy, UT (US)

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*Primary Examiner* — Michael J Brown

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(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Brian C. Trask

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **A01G 25/16** (2013.01); **G05B 19/0426** (2013.01)

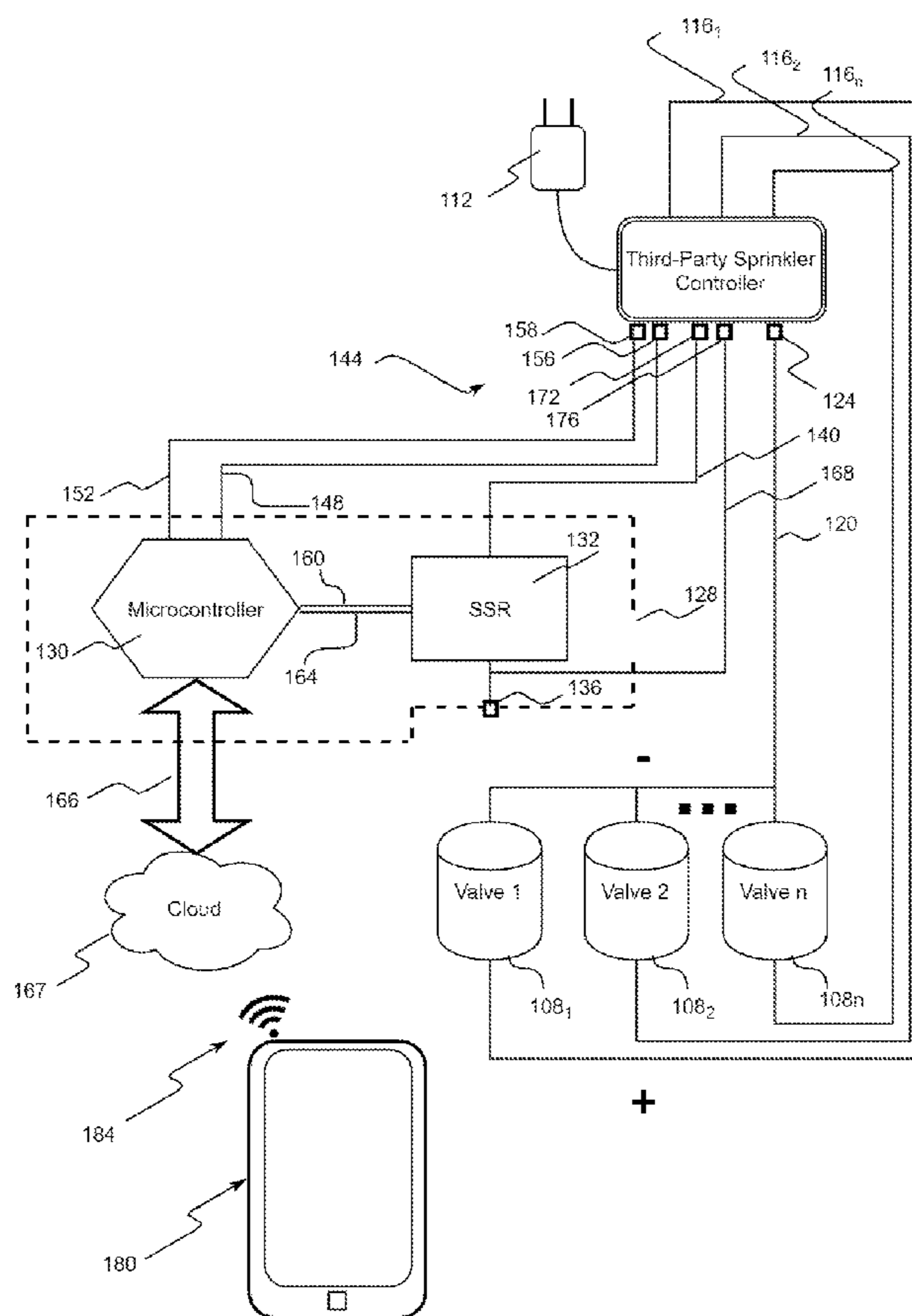
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A controller including Wi-Fi connectivity to the internet and adapted as an add-on over-riding controller for a controller of electric sprinkler valves. The over-riding controller provides local intelligence to optionally prevent an electrical output of the sprinkler controller from actuating a sprinkler valve if one or more parameter is exceeded.

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ..... G05B 2219/2625; G05B 19/0426; A01G 25/16

**16 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets**



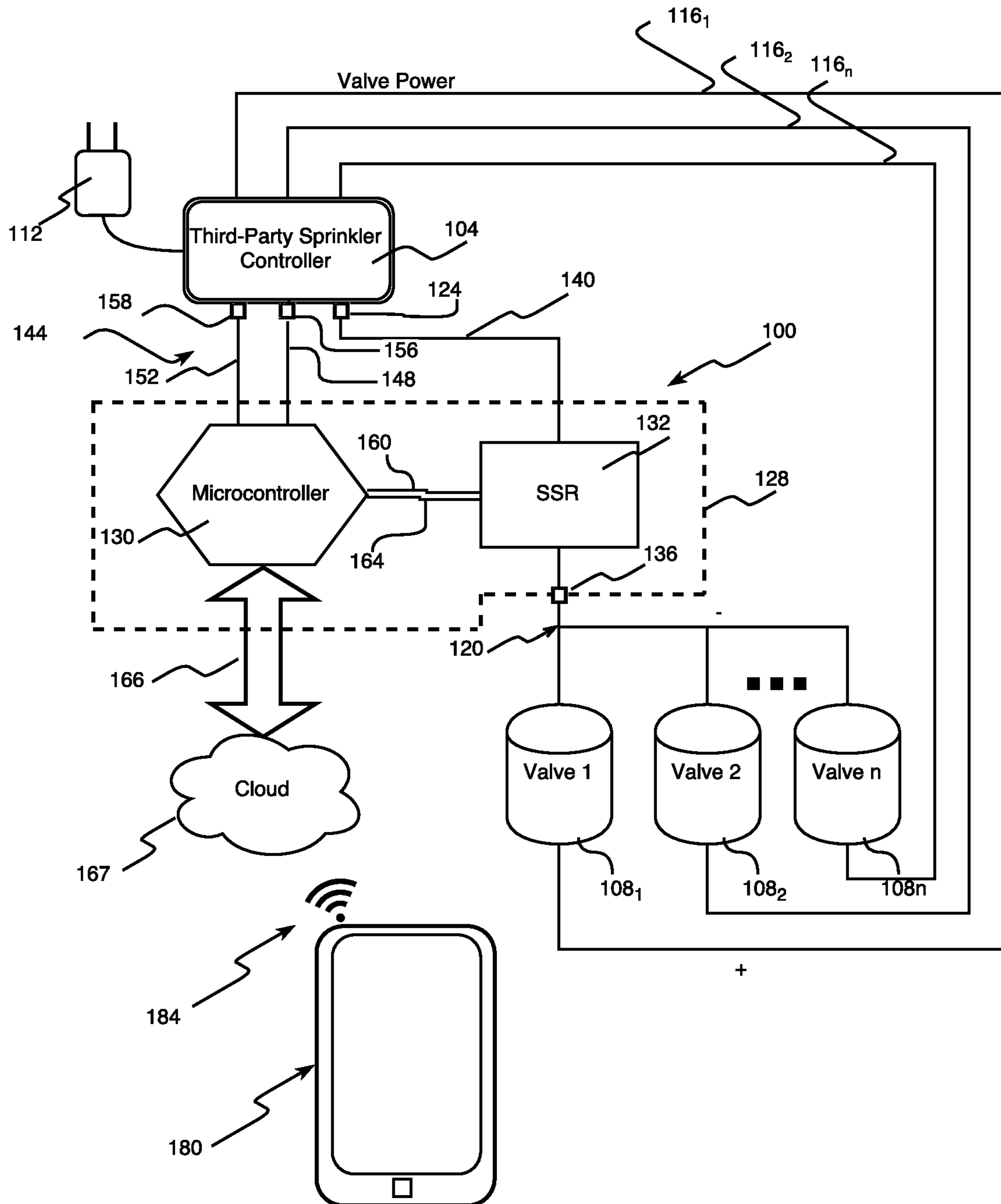


FIG. 1

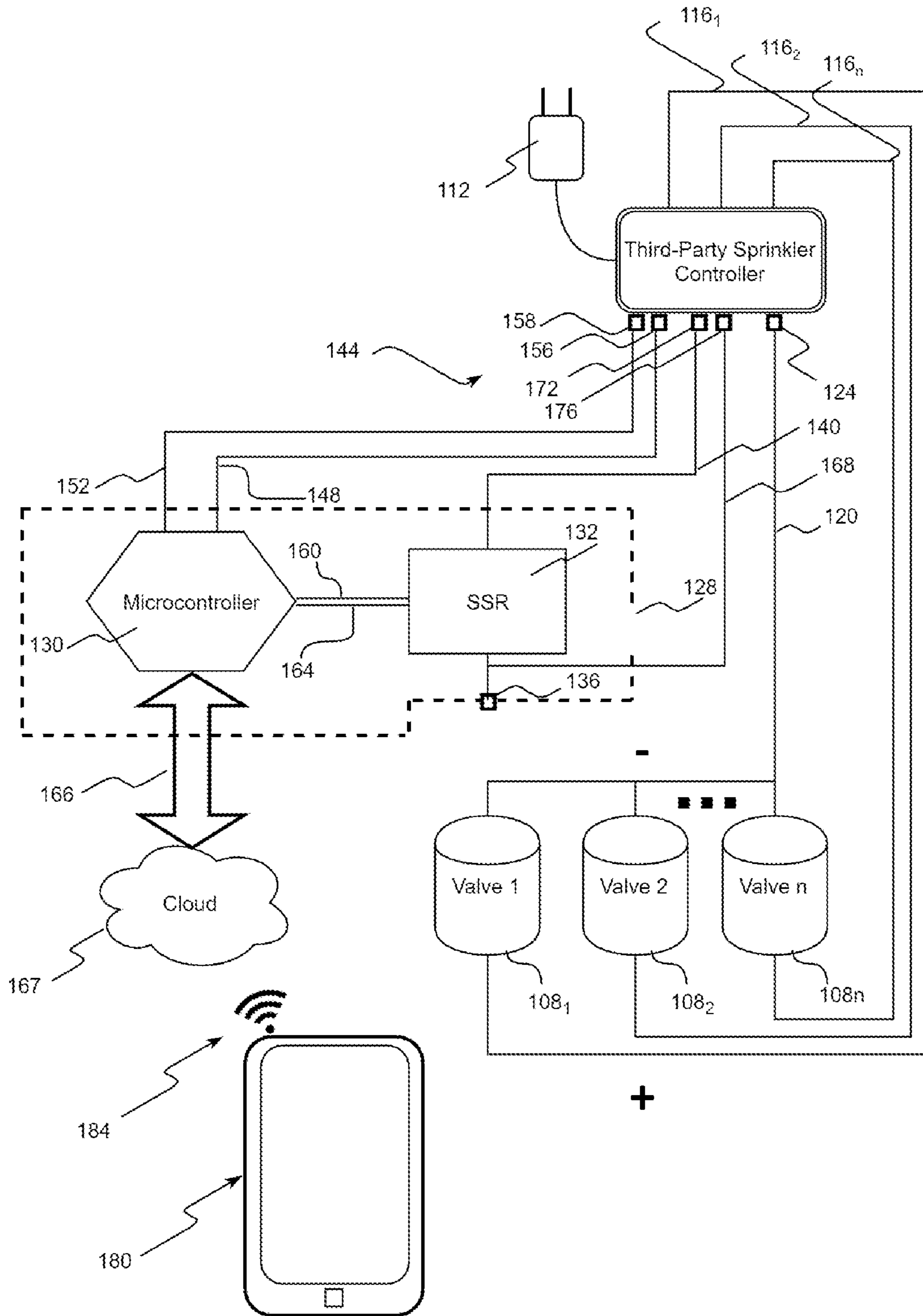


FIG. 2

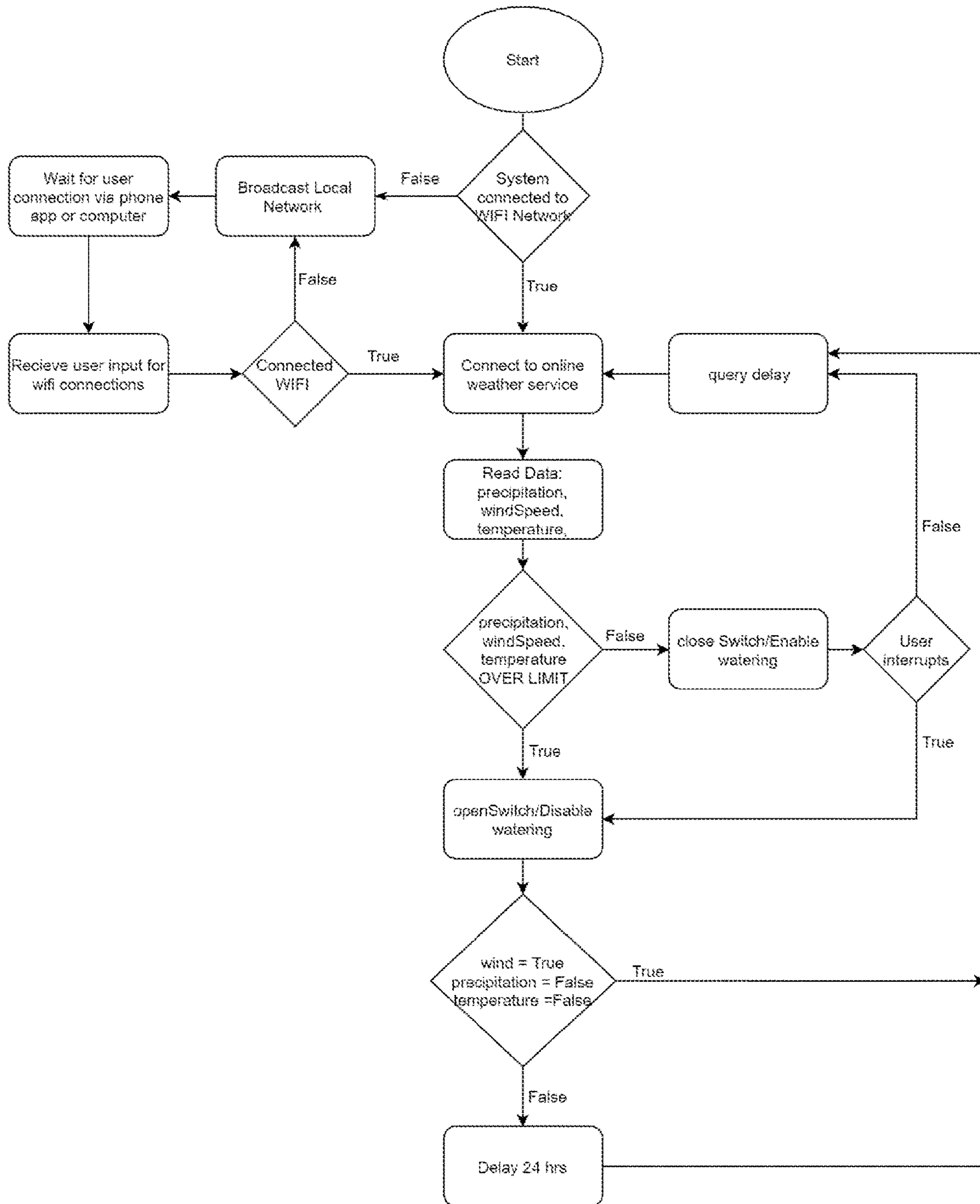


FIG 3.

**SPRINKLER CONTROL SYSTEM**

## BACKGROUND

## Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to electrically actuated control systems. It is particularly directed to a system and apparatus to control irrigation.

## State of the Art

Electrically operated sprinkler timer/controllers have long been used to cause irrigation of commercial and residential property according to a predetermined watering schedule. A representative such sprinkler controller includes a clock and a switch operated by the clock to energize the control solenoid of one or more remote electrically-activated sprinkler valve during a desired watering interval. A conventional watering schedule causes a sprinkler to run during the desired watering interval on each of a set number of days of a week. Use of such sprinkler controllers is wide spread, and may even be regarded as ubiquitous. However, a rigorous adherence to a pre-programmed watering schedule often leads to over-watering, wasting a precious resource.

Some sprinkler controllers include circuitry to communicate to a local rain sensor for purpose of interrupting the pre-programmed watering schedule in the event that a sufficient amount of rain falls at the sensor location. However, accuracy of local rain sensors can be problematic. Also, an interrupt generated by a rain sensor fails to interrupt a watering schedule for alternative reasons, such as during high wind. Nor does an interrupt generated by a rain sensor adjust the length of a watering interval in accordance with changes in temperature during the watering season.

Sprinkler controllers having on-board Wi-Fi access to the internet for purpose of downloading parameters for a watering program are commercially available. One such device is sold in stores such as Home Depot under the name Rain-machine HD-12. According to its sales literature, it is a 12 zone smart Wi-Fi sprinkler controller that uses weather forecasts and weather station data to dynamically adjust watering levels for lawn and garden. It claims to increase watering efficiency by gathering and processing weather information for a consumer's area, up to several days ahead of time. Rainmachine directly connects to National and International weather data sources and adjusts daily watering amounts. A consumer is not tethered to any cloud service third party providers to use it. However, the device is expensive with a regular retail price of \$239.00 at the time of this writing.

A sprinkler controller is disclosed in United States patent application Serial No. 2014/0148959 to Levine et al., hereinafter Levine. In FIGS. 5 and 6, Levine discloses a Wemo switch powered by the same 120 volt source that is used to power a controller of a sprinkler pump. The Wemo switch is illustrated as being disposed in-circuit to interrupt power flow in the hot wire between the controller and the pump. A preferred embodiment is disclosed (e.g. paragraph [18]), that interrupts power to the sprinkler controller timer and/or solenoids for a selected number of days when watering is not needed. The sprinkler controller is programmed to run the pump every day, and the Wemo switch is used to interrupt the pump operation when watering is not needed. Control instructions are transmitted from a remote site to an electronic module and then wirelessly to the sprinkler system (wirelessly to the Wemo switch). No local intelligence is

required at the sprinkler controller site, and operation of the sprinklers is subject to a paid subscription to a central service.

It would be an improvement to provide a locally intelligent sprinkler controller that can be added as a low-cost retrofit to an existing ubiquitous sprinkler controller, and thereby add Wi-Fi communication capability and permit local intelligence to acquire local weather data for modifying, delaying, or skipping certain operation of the basic program stored in the sprinkler controller.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention provides a low-cost retrofit to an existing ubiquitous sprinkler controller that permits automatic adjustment to a watering schedule to account for local weather, including one or more of forecast rainfall, temperature, and wind speed, among other parameters. The invention may be embodied as an apparatus including a housing containing a Wi-Fi enabled microcontroller and a relay switch disposed in the housing. The relay switch is disposed in operable communication with the microcontroller. The microcontroller provides local artificial intelligence to decide if watering (or irrigation) should occur on a given day. A pair of wires extends from the housing to receive operational power for the microcontroller from a commercially available sprinkler controller. A first control wire extends from the housing to connect to the sprinkler controller for purpose of modifying an output of the sprinkler controller, electrical communication through the first control wire being interruptible by the relay switch.

In one embodiment, a device according to certain principles of the invention may include an electrical common connector associated with the housing and structured to couple with a common wire from a sprinkler valve, the common connector being in selectable electrical communication through the relay switch with the first control wire. In another embodiment, a device according to certain principles of the invention may include a second control wire extending from the housing to connect to the sprinkler controller for purpose of modifying an output of the sprinkler controller, electrical communication through the first control wire and second control wire being interruptible by the relay switch.

The apparatus also includes means to communicate information from the world wide web to the microcontroller to provide information upon which the decision made by the microcontroller (to water or not to water), may be based. Desirably, the microcontroller is programmable to operate the relay switch and thereby interrupt any valve-operating electrical output from the sprinkler controller caused by a watering schedule of the sprinkler controller.

Certain operation of the relay switch by the microcontroller may be based upon information received by the microcontroller from the world wide web and applied to user-defined or pre-programmed parameters. Certain operation of the relay switch to over-ride an electrical output from the sprinkler controller by the microcontroller may be based upon information received from user input. In contrast to a parameter or command imposed by a central or cloud server based upon radar information for a large geographic area, the decision made by the microcontroller, to allow a watering event or to interrupt a watering event that is programmed by the sprinkler controller, is arrived at locally by the microcontroller using data communicated, from local weather stations, over the world wide web to the microcontroller.

Sometimes, the relay switch is a solid-state relay switch. In certain embodiments, the relay switch is normally open. Certain operation of the relay switch by the microcontroller may be based upon a user over-ride command input through hardware associated with the housing or by way of Wi-Fi and the hand-held device.

A system according to certain principles of the invention may include software operable on a hand-held device to communicate set-up and operational parameters to the microcontroller, as required. Desirably, the microcontroller is structured to communicate wirelessly to the hand-held device. Further, the means to communicate information from the world wide web to the microcontroller is desirably wireless, but may be wired, and/or include a wired component in the communication path.

The invention may be embodied as an apparatus including a housing containing a Wi-Fi enabled microcontroller to communicate information from the world wide web to the microcontroller and a solid state, normally-open relay switch carried by the housing and in operable communication with the microcontroller. The device may further include a pigtail extending from the housing and having a first lead and a second lead to receive operational power from a commercially available sprinkler controller and to communicate the operational power to the microcontroller.

An exemplary such device also provides a first control wire extending from the housing to the sprinkler controller to modify an irrigation control output of the sprinkler controller. One operable device may include an electrical common connector associated with the housing and structured to couple with a common wire from a sprinkler valve, the common connector being in selectable electrical communication, through the relay switch, with the first control wire. In that case, the first control wire may constitute a common, or ground, wire connected to a common, or ground, connector of the sprinkler controller. An alternative operable device may include a second control wire extending from the housing to connect to the sprinkler controller for purpose of modifying an output of the sprinkler controller by way of a rain sensor input of the sprinkler controller. In that case, the first control wire and second control wire may constitute a continuity input to replace a rain sensor, or a jumper, which may be connected to a rain sensor input of the sprinkler controller. Further, electrical communication through the first control wire and second control wire is interruptible by the relay switch.

Typically, the microcontroller is programmable to operate the solid state relay switch as desired to interrupt electrical communication along the first control wire and thereby prevent the sprinkler controller from opening a sprinkler valve that is connected to the sprinkler controller. In preferred embodiments, the microcontroller is programmed, to make a local decision to allow watering or to interrupt a watering event that is programmed by the sprinkler controller, based upon information parsed by the microcontroller from local weather stations and communicated over the world wide web to the microcontroller.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings, which illustrate what are currently considered to be the best modes for carrying out the invention:

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustrating connection of a device according to certain principles of the invention interconnected with a sprinkling system and timer/controller;

FIG. 2 is a schematic illustrating an alternative workable control connection; and

FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrating operation of a system according to certain principles of the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENT(S)

Reference will now be made to the drawings in which the various elements of the illustrated embodiments will be given numerical designations and in which the invention will be discussed so as to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the invention. It is to be understood that the following description is only exemplary of certain principles of the present invention, and should not be viewed as narrowing the claims which follow.

FIG. 1 illustrates an embodiment according to certain principles of the invention, generally indicated at **100**, interconnected with a conventional sprinkler controller **104** and a plurality of sprinkler valves **108**. Controller **104** typically receives 120 volt electrical power by plugging the plug **112** into a conventional electric outlet, or may sometimes be hard wired. In any case, an electric power supply is typically connected to the sprinkler controller **104**, which is structured to output electrical power at desired voltages for use by devices, such as a pump or relay for a pump, or to operate a solenoid of one or more sprinkler valve. Controller **104** typically includes an internal timer, and is programmable to turn on, and off, electrically-activated sprinkler valves according to a user-input programmed watering schedule.

Conventionally, controller **104** provides power to electrically-activated sprinkler valves **108**, through corresponding individual power lines **116**. Typically, a plurality of sprinkler valves **108**, share a single ground (or common line **120**). The common line **120** would conventionally be connected to a common connector **124** at the controller **104**. In some instances, more than one common line **120** may be connected to the controller **104** (e.g., in the case where sprinkler valves are disposed at different locations—in which case a common wire **120** is conventionally included in the wire bundle from each location). All of the common line(s) are electrically at the same potential, and for simplicity, will generally be made reference to in this document as a single common line.

Embodiment **100** includes a housing **128**, which holds a Wi-Fi enabled microcontroller **130** and a solid-state relay switch **132**. A workable microcontroller **130** is embodied in the TI CC3200, which is documented at world wide web [ti.com/product/CC3200/datasheet](http://ti.com/product/CC3200/datasheet). Housing **128** carries an external common connector **136** for connection of the common line **120** extending from sprinkler valves **108**. Housing **128** also provides a grounding pigtail wire **140**, for connection of pigtail or common line **140** to a common connector **124** at the controller **104**. The solid-state relay switch **132** is disposed to interrupt electrical communication between the common line **120** and the common line **140**, thereby interrupting any watering command output by the controller **104**.

Housing **128** also provides a power pigtail, generally indicated at **144**, for communicating operational electric power from the sprinkler controller **104** to the microprocessor **130**. Power pigtail **144** includes a first wire **148** and a second wire **152**. Wires **148**, **152** are connected to corresponding power-out terminals **156** and **158**, respectively, of the sprinkler controller **104**. Power output terminals **156**, **158** typically provide electricity at a reduced voltage (e.g., 24 volts AC) compared to the voltage input from a plug **112** (e.g., 120 volts).

The microcontroller **130** is programmed to provide an electric signal through internal conductors **160** and **164** to the relay switch **132** effective to permit, delay, or skip, an electrical sprinkler control signal that is output by controller **104** in accordance with the irrigation program established in the sprinkler controller **104**. Microcontroller **130** can communicate wirelessly, as indicated by double-ended arrow **166**, to the world wide web **167**, to obtain and parse local weather forecasts and permit artificial intelligence of the microcontroller to make a local determination as to water, or not water.

In the embodiment of FIG. 1, the switch **132** is disposed to optionally interrupt electrical communication between controller **104** and any number of sprinkler valves along the common line **120**. In the embodiment of FIG. 2, the switch **132** is disposed to optionally interrupt electrical continuity through control line **140** and control line **168**. In the latter case, control line **140** and control line **168** are connected at sprinkler controller **104** to the rain sensor terminals **172** and **176**, respectively, and presence of common connector **136** at housing **128** is optional. The control functionality provided by the embodiment in housing **128** is identical, in either case. It is also within contemplation that the proximal end of control line **168** may alternatively be connected to the common connector **136**, rather than the internal connection illustrated in FIG. 2.

A control device **100** will typically be introduced and coupled to a consumer's Wi-Fi network through software, or an App, running on a Wi-Fi enabled hand-held device **180** (like a cell phone, PDA, tablet, laptop, and the like). This hand-held interface device **180** desirably is a cell phone, as it will allow much easier setup for commercial applications, where a computer is not available, as well as some people (albeit not many) do not keep a home computer especially with the advent of large screen cell phones. Desirably, this App will also be native, written in IOS, Android and Windows. This allows the use of features built into phone operating systems and languages to establish connections. Control device **100** may also have an LED indicating proper function. In such case, a consumer may use their cell phone to set it up, and it will only require one trip (to e.g., the back corner of the garage), to know it is set up and functioning. For this same reason (sprinkler controller location) communication between cell phone (or other hand-held device **180**) and sprinkler controller **100** is desirably by way of a wireless signal **184**.

The App will interface with a device **100** allowing a consumer to add their network SSID and password to the device **100**. It will also allow an easy one click watering delay for home events (weddings, intense croquet competition, etc.). Adjustability may be allowed to the consumer as to the amount of rain, temperature or wind required to generate automatic delays, and it is contemplated that this may be built into the device **100** and determined geographically. Any of the aforementioned adjustability may be handled on a device management page in the App.

In one exemplary use, the customer will bring a device **100** home, attach pigtail **144** to their sprinkler controller's positive and negative 24 VAC, attach their existing common wire **120** to terminal **136** of device **100**, attach the common wire **140** from device **100** to the common connector **124** of the controller **104**, then open the App and be greeted by a device set up screen. This screen will typically include two text Fields; one for their SSID, and one for their password. After entering this information they may be given a device connection conformation and a tutorial on the features of the device management page which can allow adjustment as to

amount of rain, temperature, or wind for automatic delays. The device management page may allow management of multiple devices, since large residential and commercial properties commonly have more than one sprinkler controller. Device updates can be handled as App updates as well.

The consumer remains responsible for establishing a sufficient baseline watering program in their sprinkler controller **104**. A device **100** may be added to their system to modify their watering program by deletion, or skipping, of unnecessary watering intervals according to artificial intelligence logic provided locally by microcontroller **130**, and certain pre-determined or consumer-defined parameters. Exemplary "water" or "do not water" over-ride logic provided by a device **100** include: if more than a quarter inch of rain has been received locally in the last 24 hours—do not water. If the overnight low temperature has been less than 60 degrees for two consecutive nights, do not water. If local code prohibits watering at this time, do not water. Also if the wind speed as of a device **100**'s last interaction with the weather service has been over some limit (such as 30 mph), do not water. FIG. 3 presents a self-explanatory overview of a workable installation and operation scenario as a logic flowchart.

The device **100** may be characterized as an "internet of things" device that can connect to current micro-local weather data including but not limited to temperature, rainfall, current precipitation conditions, wind speed, and other relevant weather data. The device **100** will also obtain the forecasted weather data. In accordance with the flowchart of FIG. 3, a system including device **100** works by being connected to a local network. The device **100** is typically powered by the existing sprinkler controller **104**. However it can also be externally powered if desired. Once the device **100** is connected to a local network, it will attempt to make a connection to servers of weather data hosting services. The device **100** typically makes use of 3rd party systems to get weather data, and is able to query various sources for this data such as <https://www.wunderground.com/>. If a connection is not achieved, and the system has not previously been set up by a user, then it will typically enter into 'setup' mode.

In 'setup mode', the device **100** will broadcast a short range Wi-Fi network signal that the user may use to wirelessly connect device **100** to via a mobile phone or other device with wireless capability. Once the user has connected to the device **100**, the App walks the user through sending appropriate internet connection data from the device **100** to their local access point. Sending the internet connection data generally includes SSID of the network and any credentials needed for establishing a connection, as well as any other required user data, through the device **100** to the access point. Once the required data has been received by the access point, the device **100** once again attempts to connect to the internet.

After the device **100** is successfully connected to the internet, it will typically query a weather service online, reading back the previously mentioned pieces of data. When a successful packet of data (here packet means all the precipitation data, wind speed, temperature, etc.) has been received, it will be parsed, and then based on user definitions or preset conditions the device **100** will determine if it has exceeded any of the parameter limits. For example, if the data says that it is currently raining or that rainfall in the past 24 hrs has been greater than 1/4", it may interrupt the common wire of the sprinkler systems valves, which prevents forming a complete electrical circuit and thus prevents the controller **104** from watering. It is important to note that the 3rd party sprinkler controller **104** is not aware of this,

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and it simply outputs an irrigation control signal according to the user's input program. The device **100** simply prevents watering from occurring when it is not smart to water (Smart meaning according to the data it would be wasteful because it is too cold, or already rained, or too windy and so on). It does not allow for activating the system unless the 3rd party sprinkler is already in the ON mode.

At this point there are two things that may happen: 1). In the event that watering should not occur, then the system will determine for how long to interrupt the system before it allows regular watering. It may delay for up to 24 hrs if rainfall is very high, where very high is relative to geographical location, and/or watering needs, which can be set by user as well as determined by local water conservation guidelines. In the event that the interruption was not due to excessive rainfall and was just due to high winds, then the system may only interrupt watering for a shorter amount of time checking for better conditions to begin watering.

And 2). In the event that no cause was found to interrupt the regular watering schedule: then the system will wait a short amount of time before again checking conditions over the internet. During this time, the switch **132** is closed, which means that normally scheduled watering will occur according to the irrigation program established by the user in controller **104**.

However, there is a condition in which device **100** will open the switch **132**, even if the environmental conditions are such that watering should be allowed, and that is by user interruption. If the user sets a day or a set of days to not water, for example by using the device App, then querying of the online services will be suspended until the user-set days have passed. During this time, the switch **132** will be opened and will prevent a sprinkler system from activating. This is useful in the event of activities outside where the user would not want interrupted by sprinklers. The control App communicates over the internet, so a user can quickly turn the sprinklers off by using the App from anywhere they have internet connectivity.

While the invention has been described in particular with reference to certain illustrated embodiments, such is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

What is claimed is:

**1.** An apparatus, comprising:

- a housing containing a Wi-Fi enabled microcontroller and a relay switch disposed in the housing and in operable communication with the microcontroller;
- a pair of wires extending from the housing to receive operational power for the microcontroller from a commercially available sprinkler controller;
- a first control wire extending from the housing to connect to a first electrical terminal on the sprinkler controller for purpose of modifying an output of the sprinkler controller;
- a second control wire extending from the housing to connect to a second electrical terminal on the sprinkler controller for purpose of modifying an output of the sprinkler controller, the first control wire and the second control wire to place the housing in-circuit with the

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sprinkler controller independent from electrical communication through any sprinkler valve; and means to communicate information from the world wide web to the microcontroller to provide information upon which the decision made by the microcontroller to water or not to water may be based; wherein:

the microcontroller is programmable to operate the relay switch and thereby interrupt any valve-operating electrical output from the sprinkler controller caused by a watering schedule of the sprinkler controller, electrical communication through the first control wire and second control wire being interruptible by the relay switch responsive to a plurality of input parameters comprising forecast rainfall, temperature, and wind speed.

**2.** The apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein: certain operation of the relay switch by the microcontroller is based upon information received by the microcontroller from the world wide web and applied to user-defined or pre-programmed parameters.

**3.** The apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein: certain operation of the relay switch to over-ride an electrical output from the sprinkler controller by the microcontroller is based upon information received from user input.

**4.** The apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein: the relay switch is a solid-state relay switch.

**5.** The apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein: the relay switch is normally open.

**6.** The apparatus according to claim **1**, further comprising: software operable on a Wi-Fi enabled device to communicate set-up and operational parameters to the microcontroller, as required.

**7.** The apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein: the microcontroller is structured to communicate wirelessly to the Wi-Fi enabled device.

**8.** The apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein: the means to communicate information from the world wide web to the microcontroller is wireless.

**9.** The apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein: certain operation of the relay switch by the microcontroller may be based upon a user over-ride command input through hardware associated with the housing or by way of Wi-Fi and the Wi-Fi enabled device.

**10.** The apparatus according to claim **1**, wherein: in contrast to a parameter or command imposed by a central or cloud server based upon radar information for a large geographic area, the decision made by the microcontroller, to allow a watering event or to interrupt a watering event that is programmed by the sprinkler controller, is arrived at locally by the microcontroller using data communicated, from local weather stations, over the world wide web to the microcontroller.

**11.** The apparatus according to claim **1**, further comprising:

an electrical common connector associated with the housing and structured to couple with a common wire from a sprinkler valve, the common connector being in selectable electrical communication through the relay switch with the first control wire.

**12.** An apparatus, comprising:

- a sprinkler controller;
- a housing containing a Wi-Fi enabled microcontroller to communicate information from the world wide web to the microcontroller and a solid state, normally-open relay switch carried by the housing and in operable communication with the microcontroller;



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- a pigtail extending from the housing and comprising a first lead and a second lead to receive operational power from the sprinkler controller and to communicate the operational power to the microcontroller;
- a first control wire extending from the housing and connected to a first rain sensor terminal of the sprinkler controller to modify a control output of the sprinkler controller;
- a second control wire extending from the housing and connected to a second rain sensor terminal of the sprinkler controller for purpose of modifying an output of the sprinkler controller by way of a rain sensor input of the sprinkler controller, electrical communication through the first control wire and second control wire between the housing and the sprinkler controller being interruptible by the relay switch and independent from electrical communication through any sprinkler valve; wherein:
- the microcontroller is programmable to operate the solid state relay switch responsive to acquiring and evaluating a plurality of parameters comprising forecast rainfall, temperature, and wind speed to interrupt electrical communication between the first rain sensor terminal and the second rain sensor terminal and thereby prevent the sprinkler controller from opening a sprinkler valve that is connected to the sprinkler controller.
- 13.** The apparatus according to claim **12**, wherein: the microcontroller is programmed, to allow watering or to interrupt a watering event that is programmed by the sprinkler controller, based upon information parsed by the microcontroller from local weather stations and communicated over the world wide web to the microcontroller.
- 14.** The apparatus according to claim **12**, further comprising: an electrical common connector associated with the housing and structured to couple with a common wire from a sprinkler valve, the common connector being in selectable electrical communication, through the relay switch, with the first control wire.
- 15.** The apparatus according to claim **12**, further comprising:

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- software operable on a hand-held device to communicate set-up and operational parameters to the microcontroller, as required.
- 16.** A method, comprising:
- providing an intelligent add-on over-ride device to a consumer to provide enhanced sprinkler operation based upon a plurality of input parameters comprising forecast rainfall, temperature, and wind speed, the over-ride device comprising a Wi-Fi enabled microcontroller in operational association with a normally-open solid-state relay switch, a power input pigtail, a first control lead, and a second control lead, the solid-state relay switch being disposed to interrupt electrical communication along a path extending through the first control lead and the second control lead to prevent conventional electrical communication between a sprinkler timer/controller and one or more electrically controlled sprinkler valve;
- providing software for download over the world wide web, the software being operable on the microcontroller and establishing operational parameters for the microcontroller;
- instructing the consumer to download and install the software on a Wi-Fi enabled hand-held device;
- instructing the consumer to connect first and second wires of the pigtail to cooperating power output terminals of a commercially available sprinkler controller;
- instructing the consumer to connect the first control lead to a first rain sensor terminal of the sprinkler controller independent from electrical communication through any sprinkler valve;
- instructing the consumer to connect the second control lead to a second rain sensor terminal of the sprinkler controller independent from electrical communication through any sprinkler valve; and
- instructing the consumer to operate the software to place the microcontroller in communication with the world wide web by way of a wireless access point and to establish a plurality of optional interrupt parameters.

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